



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Common Drinking Cups—Prohibited in Public Places. (Reg. of Commissioners, Dec. 3, 1915.)

SECTION 1. No person shall provide or expose any cup, mug, drinking glass, or similar article for use by the public generally in any place under his control, or allow any cup, mug, drinking glass, or similar article to be so provided, exposed, or used there, unless such cup, mug, drinking glass, or other article has been thoroughly cleansed and has been sterilized since last used.

SEC. 2. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this regulation shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$25.

SEC. 3. This regulation shall take effect on and after February 1, 1916.

Common Towels—Prohibited in Public Places. (Reg. of Commissioners, Dec. 3, 1915.)

SECTION 1. No person shall provide or expose any towel or similar article for use by the public generally in any place under his control or allow any towel or similar article to be so provided, exposed, or used there, unless such towel has been thoroughly cleansed since last used.

SEC. 2. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this regulation shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$25.

SEC. 3. This regulation shall take effect on and after February 1, 1916.

Common Eating and Drinking Utensils and Toilet Articles—Prohibited in Public Places. (Reg. of Commissioners, Dec. 3, 1915.)

SECTION 1. No person shall provide or expose for common use, or permit to be provided or exposed for common use, in any hotel, restaurant, lunch room, store, shop, school, office building, place of amusement, or any similar establishment, any article named below, unless it has been thoroughly cleansed since last used; that is to say, any cup, mug, glass, fork, spoon, finger bowl, jar, spirometer mouthpiece, napkin, towel, or similar article.

SEC. 2. No person shall put any beverage, food, ice cream, or similar article, preserves, condiment or flavoring extract or sirup, into any cup, mug, glass, jar, can, bottle, or other receptacle not provided by the purchaser, for sale, unless the same has been thoroughly cleansed before such filling and that is clean at the time thereof; nor, after July 1, 1916, unless to the knowledge of the person filling the same said cup mug, glass, jar, can, bottle, or other receptacle has been sterilized by hot water or by steam since last used. No person shall knowingly have in his custody or possession for sale any cup, mug, glass, jar, can, bottle, or other receptacle filled in violation of these regulations.

SEC. 3. No person shall maintain any hotel, restaurant, lunch room, eating place, barroom, saloon, soda water fountain, or other place where food or drink is sold for consumption on the premises; or any hospital or asylum for human beings; or any

beverage, [sic] food, ice cream or similar article, preserves, condiment, or flavoring sirup or extract is bottled, canned, or packed, unless the same be provided with adequate facilities for the cleansing and sterilization of all cups, mugs, drinking glasses, forks, spoons, and finger bowls used by any patron, customer, patient, inmate, visitor, or employee, and of all bottles, jars, cans, and other receptacles filled for sale.

SEC. 4. Any person violating any of the provisions of these regulations shall be punished, on conviction thereof, by a fine not exceeding \$25.

SEC. 5. These regulations, except as otherwise hereinbefore specified, shall take effect on and after February 1, 1916.

IOWA.

Communicable Diseases—Method of Disinfection. (Gen. Order No. 1, Bd. of H., Nov. 3, 1915.)

Because of the high price of permanganate of potash, used for disinfecting purposes, and because there seems to be no prospect of its becoming less for some time to come, the Iowa State Board of Health issues the following order as to disinfection:

First, all clothing should be boiled and washed thoroughly which can be washed, and all other clothing should be properly aired and exposed to the sunlight.

Second, all woodwork and surfaces should be washed thoroughly with good soap and water, together with all furniture and utensils used about the sick.

Third, disinfection by the formaldehyde method may be performed as follows:

Formaldehyde disinfection by the sheet method.—1. Prepare room for disinfection as given in the rules.

2. Suspend an ordinary bed sheet (2 by 1½ yards) by one edge from a line stretched across the middle of the room. The ordinary rather coarse cotton sheet should be used in order to secure rapid evaporation.

3. Sprinkle 8 ounces of formaline—the 40 per cent solution of formaldehyde gas—on the sheet. This sprinkling may be done with a rose-head sprinkler such as is used by florists.

The above quantity is sufficient for disinfecting 1,000 cubic feet of room space. If more space is to be disinfected, increase proportionately the number of sheets and amount of formalin.

4. Keep room closed for at least eight hours.

Fourth, it is quite necessary to follow all of the means of prevention which have been mentioned in the bulletins heretofore, as proper care during a sickness is a real prevention.

With the exercise of due care, the waste products which act as vehicles for the infectious agents of our common and occasional scourges may be so effectively dealt with from hour to hour and from day to day as to make the aftertreatment of the room and its contents somewhat of a mere form, carried out as a matter of routine practice or in order to make assurance doubly sure.

KANSAS.

Ice—Analyses of, when Sold for Domestic Purposes. (Reg. Bd. of H., Oct. 4, 1915.)

1. Corporations or individuals selling artificial ice for domestic consumption shall submit to the water and sewage laboratory of the State board of health complete information concerning the source of water supply used for the manufacture of the ice and detailed description of the process involved

2. A 50-pound cake of ice manufactured shall be sent to the water and sewage laboratory of the State board of health, Lawrence, Kans., each year for complete analysis. Results of these analyses shall be reported to the person whose name is signed to the information sheet and to the secretary of the State board of health.